FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DOYNOV RECEIVES FRG ECONOMIC OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

AU101529 Sofia BTA in English 1502 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 10 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Ognyan Doynov, honorary chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association and minister of mechanical engineering, received Mr. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the East Committee of the West German economy.

The talks elaborated on the further broadening of bilateral economic cooperation.

The relations in the spheres of agriculture, farm machine building and the food industry will be the topic of the following talks of the West German guest with Mr. Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

KARAMANEV SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY

AU102039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] At the invitation of Zoltan Juhar, Hungary's minister of internal trade, Georgi Karamanev, minister of production and trade for production goods, visited Hungary for several days.

After their talks, Georgi Karamanev and Zoltan Juhar signed a protocol which envisages the search for and utilization of new and effective possibilities for expanding cooperation between the two ministries, exchanging more diverse and high-quality goods, mutual study of consumer needs, and utilizing the most modern calculating equipment in trade and public nutrition.

The two sides evaluated their cooperation as particularly important and promising.

The Bulgarian guest had meetings with Laszlo Marothy and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry.

This evening Georgi Karamanev returned to Bulgaria.

FILIPOV TOAST AT DINNER FOR ALGERIAN LEADER

AU091348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Toast proposed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at official dinner in honor of Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on 7 January 1985 in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Brahimi, dear Algerian friends, comrades: Permit me to greet you again on Bulgarian soil with our warm and cordial Bulgarian "welcome." This is a greeting which we pronounce when we are happy and when we are hosting dear guests.

I would like to assure you that all Bulgarian people, as well as our party and government nurture feelings of genuine friendship and respect for the industrious and freedom-loving Algerian people and for their leadership, headed by Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Bulgarian-Algerian relations, which were established in the years of the heroic anti-colonial struggle waged by the people of Algeria, were particularly intensified following the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Chadli Bendjedid in 1981 and today these relations are facing new prospects.

We are profoundly convinced that our present meeting, Comrade Brahimi, will contribute to the further development and intensification of the traditional good relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. We hope that you will share our opinion that not all possibilities of cooperation between our two countries, particularly in the economic and scientific-technological sectors, have been exhausted. In our opinion, we must focus our mutual efforts precisely upon these spheres. We could perfect certain forms of cooperation in order to achieve even greater advantages from our participation in the international division of labor.

Esteemed Algerian friends, the Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the Algerian people's successes in building up their motherland. We highly appreciate the contribution of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in expanding anti-imperialist activities within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU, as well as in their efforts as mediators for overcoming the contradictions existing within the Palestinian resistance movement and in the efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In 1984, the year that elapsed just a few days ago, the Bulgarian people most festively celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our country. From the assessment made on this occasion it eloquently appeared that within the last 40 years of free and independent existence, Bulgaria developed as an advanced agro-industrial country with a dynamic economy, a prospering cultural life, and brilliant scientific as well as technological achievements, and a constantly improving standard of living.

The great successes we achieved within this short historical period are primarily due to the farsighted policy conducted by the BCP and to the persevering and selfless efforts of the Bulgarian people, as well as to our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal, socialist countries.

Comrades, the international atmosphere under which our meeting is taking place justifiably evokes concern, due to the attempts of the aggressive, imperialist forces to turn back the wheel of history. These forces imposed the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of certain NATO member-countries as well as the development of new strategic armaments. They are adopting plans for the militarization of outer space. These forces are also planning and implementing military and political adventures in various parts of the world such as Lebanon, Grenada, and Nicaragua, and in the areas of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. These forces are urging a new crusade against socialism, peace, democracy, and progress; they are trying to stop any manifestation of independent development, and to liquidate the national liberation movement throughout the world. Under the present circumstances and complicated international situation, the role and responsibilities of all governments and peoples, regardless of their social systems, and all people of goodwill, increases in connection with protecting world peace and preventing a nuclear disaster.

The socialist community member-countries are conducting a peace-loving foreign policy, based on principle. The worldwide public is well acquainted with the numerous proposals, actions, and initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries at the United Nations and at other international forums, which are aimed at restricting the arms race, preventing the militarization of outer space, a transition from confrontation to dialogue, and creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding, confidence, and cooperation. This also explains our special interest in the Soviet initiative for new negotiations with the United States on the total range of questions pertaining to nuclear and space armaments, the beginning of which should be marked by the meeting in Geneva opening today between Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, and George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. Let us hope that mutually acceptable agreements likely to produce an improvement in the international atmosphere will be reached at this meeting.

I would like to express satisfaction that during our talks today we were once more able to express identical or similar stands on the basic international issues, that Bulgaria and Algeria, with their mutually advantageous cooperation, are contributing to the consolidation and improvement of universal peace and understanding among the peoples.

Comrades, we are seriously concerned about peace in the world because of the existing hotbeds of tension. One of them is situated in the Middle East. It is particularly dangerous for universal peace because of the overt actions of the imperialist forces aimed at asserting and expanding their own military-political and economic presence in that area, because of the expansionist policy conducted by Israel versus its Arab neighbors and because of the efforts to expand the Camp David process through involving new Arab states in it and reviving the thoroughly anti-Arab "Reagan" plan in new forms.

Historical experience has confirmed the correctness of our common conviction that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East can be obtained only after the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people whose only legitimate representative is the PLO.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria irrevocably adheres to this stand and thinks that the cohesion of all progressive Arab forces and of the PLO is a necessary prerequisite for the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. We support the Soviet initiative of 29 July 1984, a proposal that was widely approved by all peace-loving forces in the world, on convening and holding an international Middle East conference.

We are greatly concerned by the Iran-Iraq conflict which is against the peoples' interests in both countries and represents a real danger of direct interference of the imperialist forces in the Persian Gulf region. Such an interference is likely to create a serious threat to universal peace. Our stand is unmistakable. Iran and Iraq must search for a settlement of their controversial problems not on the battlefield, but at the negotiating table.

We resolutely support the just cause of the African national liberation movement, the struggle of the progressive countries and regimes in Africa against the increased and dangerous activities of imperialism on the African Continent.

In our view, the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU are playing an active role and have an important place in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, in consolidating national independence, and for peace and social progress.

For obvious reasons Bulgaria attaches paramount importance to the situation in the Balkans. Our country is conducting a consistent policy, based on principle, in this area; a policy of good-neighborly relations, peace, understanding, friendship, and cooperation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's idea to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone evoked a wide international response. We think that the implementation of this idea is likely to represent a considerable contribution to the cause of peace.

Dear Algerian friends, we are happy that the relations between our two countries have been successfully developing for 22 years. They represent a shining example of relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage, and serve the cause of peace and understanding among the peoples.

In the course of today's talks we discussed new approaches, methods, and means of raising our cooperation to a higher level. There is no doubt that we will devote all efforts to the implementation of the agreements reached.

Permit me to propose the following toasts:

-- To the successes and prosperity of the friendly Algerian people!

-- To the further successful development of Bulgarian-Algerian friendship and cooperation!

-- To peace and understanding among peoples throughout the world!

-- To the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

-- To the health of Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the FLN and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria!

-- To your health, Comrade Brahimi!

-- To the health of all those here present!

-- Cheers!

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE SHOWS NEW POLITICAL REALISM

LD102047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The United States -- Early this morning, President Reagan gave his first press conference since the last elections. We asked our New York correspondent Michel Stasz for the details:

[Begin Stasz recording in Slovak] At the press conference, the American President welcomed the results of the Soviet-American talks and expressed his hopes that future talks would improve relations between both countries. No one is in any doubt that these talks will, indeed, give great scope for improving relations. The current American President knows this better than anyone, for it was he who based American foreign policy on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and set about systematically pulling to pieces everything positive that had been achieved between both countries since the end of World War II.

Judging by what he said at today's press conference, President Reagan still cannot bring himself to use the world "detent," but his policy does seem to be changing direction and taking on a certain degree of political realism. The truth is that this realism is not something born of any understanding of the existing realities of today's world, but something which Reagan has been forced to accept by the overwhelming wave of opposition created by his militarism and dangerous toying with the prospect of a world military conflagration.

His television appearance today before newsmen passed in a calm, not to say statesman-like, tone, but yet again he couldn't avoid making another blunder. Speaking about reducing tension, he said that this must be a two-way process, not a one-way street, as had been the case in the past, with and this is what he said, the United States going the wrong way.

The American President made a number of references to peace, and gave the assurances that his main concern is to build a safer world. So far, however, just about everything he has done runs exactly counter to this notion, and therefore any pressure from his government to change direction in the crucial sphere of international relations, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, can only be heartily welcomes. [end recording]

NEW INTERNATIONAL CP CONFERENCE NEEDED

AU101539 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "Topical Questions of the International Communist and Workers Movement; To Win the Struggle for Great Unity" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THESE WORDS WERE HEARD IN THE SPEECH OF ONE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION AT THE DECEMBER CONSULTATION OF 91 COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES ON THE WORK OF THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM JOURNAL BECAUSE THEY DEPICT THE MAIN DIRECTION OF ENDEAVOR OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THE CURRENT PERIOD.

The overwhelming majority of the current 111 communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties demand ever more emphatically the strengthening of the international unity of our movement because they realize that the immense possibilities which the movement has in the struggle for peace and common progress can be effective only if their cooperation in the international arena is reinforced.

International meetings are helping the parties find the correct forms and means of struggle in their specific conditions and determine realistic and effective combat slogans, a strategy, and tactics for the struggle for peace and social progress. The firmer the unity of the communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties, the greater the influence and authority they have among the other revolutionary, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the common anti-imperialist struggle. Unity gives them strength and faith in the ultimate victory of their cause. This is the way to increase the vanguard role of communists in the world revolutionary process.

International Cooperation

Today, the communist movement has a very great wealth of experience acquired in the struggle for unification of the communist and other revolutionary and democratic forces.

Whoever follows the course of the international meetings of the fraternal parties and their documents cannot fail to notice that they are making an increasingly thorough study of the successes as well as problems of the present day world class struggle and the demands this struggle puts on communists and other revolutionary forces. They are delving more deeply into the causes of individual difficulties, and thus reaching conclusions about the dialectical unity of internationalism and being revolutionary on the one hand, and opportunism and nationalism on the other.

Today, the assertions of some individuals that international coordination within the communist movement -- and even just broader meetings -- would be an obstacle to fulfillment of their national tasks, are generally regarded as naive justification. Practice refutes these assertions. One should realize how high the fighting spirit and determination of the workers class and other peace-loving forces in the West has been lifted by the appeals of the communists' meetings held in recent years in Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Moscow, or Prague -- and what a positive response is met among the world public by the ideas contained in the documents of the communist and workers parties of the socialist community, which are being collectively elaborated within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Also new is the fact the social and geographic dimensions of international solidarity and cooperation are constantly expanding. INTERNATIONALISM HAS BECOME A FACTOR STRONGLY INFLUENCING DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND SOCIAL AWARENESS, THAT IS, THE ENTIRE COURSE OF PRESENT DAY HISTORY. Various aspects of social life are being internationalized, including the aggravation of worldwide problems. Communists are taking these facts into account in their policy, strategy, and tactics.

Class Positions

At the same time, Marxist-Leninists apply the criteria of humaneness and class principles to current world developments. They proceed, as could be seen at the Prague consultation, from the fact that, for example, the solution of current global problems, especially of war and peace, depends to a decisive extent on whether the world workers class fulfills its humane, progressive, historical mission. In the countries of the world socialist community, the workers class represents a model in this respect. Within the framework of the new social formation, thanks to the correct policy of the communist and workers parties and their mutual cooperation and coordination in the international arena, many problems that increasingly alarm mankind are being successfully solved.

Imperialism -- despite the conflicts inherent to it -- is uniting on the class basis, it is coordinating its policy in the international arena and strengthening the anti-communist front.

It is striving to unite its forces, preserve exploitative systems, and regain lost ground. This is the strategy of world counterrevolution.

Without taking this into account, it is impossible to comprehend a single sphere of the world situation. In this connection, comrades from the NATO countries drew attention to the latest sessions and final documents of the representatives of this aggressive organization. The Latin American comrades, for example, pointed out that, despite the fiasco of various interimperialist agreements that have been created on that subcontinent under U.S. chieftainship, imperialist forces are using chains of dependence to manacle Latin American countries, employing new forms of financial, technological, and military expansion.

In essence, all speeches delivered at the consultation stressed that, although interimperialist conflicts are deepening, when it comes to "defending the system itself," imperialists proceed -- though with some divergences -- with a united front. They have elaborated an anticommunist strategy for all spheres. In their strategy they pay particular attention to diversionary activity against the unity of the communist movement and to suppression of the revolutionary and national liberation movement. Therefore, the conference often discussed the necessity for even greater unity and mutual understanding among all who belong to the camp of anti-imperialist forces.

To Pillory Anticommunism

THE COMMUNIST PARTIES ARE FACING AN URGENT TASK: TO RESOLUTELY AND OPPORTUNELY EXPOSE AND PILLORY THE CRIMINAL PLANS FOR IMPERIALISM, AND -- PARTICULARLY WITH THE HELP OF SPECIFIC EXAMPLES FROM THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CLASS ENEMY -- TO UNCEASINGLY EDUCATE THE WORKERS CLASS IN THE SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONALISM. As discussed in the speeches of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America, the Israeli Communist Party, the Communist Party of South Africa, and other delegations, demands for international cooperation among the workers class are increasing, especially for cooperation against imperialism in those countries in which the ruling cricles intervene in the affairs of the revolutionary forces of other world areas.

There are many other, no less important reasons which require that the communist and workers parties coordinate their revolutionary activity in the international arena to a greater extent.

Testimony to the revolutionary nature and historical responsibility of the Marxist-Leninists toward their people and the interests of all mankind lies in their ability to opportunely expose new ways to ensure historical progress, and the drive against imperialism, and their ability to work out a scientifically substantiated common program of the workers class, of other working people, and of all anti-imperialist forces.

Recent years attest that the imperialist bourgeoisie is most afraid of cooperation between communist parties of the capitalist countries and the communist parties of the socialist community. Imperialism is therefore doing all it can to thwart such cooperation and is using every possible method to do so: It preaches of "contradictions" between the interests of the workers class in the West and those in the socialist countries; it preaches of the total "unsuitability" of the experience of the real existing socialist society for Europe, Japan, or Latin America; and it organizes diversionary groups and gangs and military interventions against countries striving to support world socialism in their struggle for independence, as is the case in Southern Africa, Central America, and elsewhere.

TRUE REVOLUTIONARIES ARE STRIVING TO MAKE THEIR PARTIES AN ACTIVELY FUNCTIONING PART OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. THEY STAND FIRMLY ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM. THEY CONSIDER THEMSELVES A PART OF THE MIGHTY CURRENT CHANGING THE COURSE OF HISTORY AND CREATING A NEW WORLD -- WITHOUT EXPLOITERS AND EXPOITED, WITHOUT CONFLICTS AND WARS BETWEEN NATIONS.

At the Prague conference, the need to accelerate ideological struggle against the enemies of the workers class, against all who falsify and distort Marxism-Leninism was discussed. The main direction of this ideological struggle must be the defense of real socialism in the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and the pillorying of anti-Soviet and anticommunist lies.

Key To Success

The idea that every party contributes to the common cause of peace and social progress throughout the world by doing in its country the maximum to topple the rule of capital and to establish the power of the working people in building a new society ran like a scarlet thread through the majority of speeches at the consultation, but at the same time it was stressed that through doing this the duties of communists still do not end. The true success of the national struggles cannot be ensured without effective assistance and support from the workers class and communists of other countries and the entire communist and workers movement. THE FINAL, STRATEGIC SUCCESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES DEPENDS ON THE RESULTS OF THE WORLD STRUGGLE OF SOCIALISM AGAINST CAPITALISM, ON THE SUCCESSES OF ALL REVOLUTIONARY AND DEMOCRATIC FORCES, AND ON THEIR ACTIONS OF SOLIDARITY, SUPPORTING THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS. THE DUTY OF THE WORLD'S COMMUNISTS IS TO HELP GROWTH AND COHESION, STRENGTHEN THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, AND DEEPEN THE INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF THE FRATERNAL PARTIES.

It can be said that the conference emphasized this theme more than have similar conferences in the past. Individual comrades pointed out that THE COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE NONSOCIALIST WORLD ARE BECOMING A REAL NATIONAL POLITICAL FORCE IN PROPORTION TO HOW CONSEQUENTLY AND ACTIVELY THEY PERFORM IN INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS, AND HOW CONSEQUENTLY AND ACTIVELY THEY SUPPORT THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS. Because by doing this, they are not only strengthening the world anti-imperialist front, but are also educating the workers class to class consciousness. By taking part in the movement to safeguard the achievements of revolutions in other countries, the workers class is becoming more capable of fighting for democracy and a new society in its country. By thus taking part, the workers class learns vigilance and combat capability.

Marxists-Leninists are linking the tasks of their parties with the tasks of the world communist movement. They consider an increased responsibility for the common cause of the entire movement; for the cause of the revolution, socialism, and peace on earth; and for the activation of voluntary coordination of their actions in the interests of fulfilling topical tasks facing the communist movement and mankind to be prerequisites for strengthening their parties. THEY CONSIDER THE STRUGGLE TO UNIFY THE ENTIRE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT TO BE AN INDIVISIBLE PART OF THE STRUGGLE TO CHANGE THEIR STATUS AND, FINALLY, TO EFFECT A REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION OF THE OLD WORLD.

The Need For Unity

Representatives of many parties pointed out that today's communist movement is far from united and that this weak spot of ours comes in handy for our class enemy.

"We can hardly assume," Comrade Boris Ponomarev, head of the CPSU delegation, stressed, "that the present level of multilateral cooperation corresponds to the requirements of the political situation in the world and the political potential of the fraternal parties."

Comrade E. Scharf, head of the Communist Party of Austria and member of its leadership, stated: "No one can take upon himself our role -- the role of the most ideologically mature force -- of achieving substantially better coordination of the antiwar movement on all continents. Thanks to the clear, principled orientation and unity of our efforts, we can give new impetus to the struggle for peace."

The majority of speakers directly or indirectly supported that idea. THE IDEA THAT THE EFFORTS AND STRUGGLE FOR COMMUNIST WORLD UNITY MUST BE INCREASED HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BY OUR PARTY AT ALL PREVIOUS INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS. THIS AGREES WITH THE RESOLUTION OF THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS, WHICH STATES THAT IN THE CURRENT PERIOD ENOUGH PROBLEMS HAVE ACCUMULATED CONCERNING ALL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES THAT "IN OUR VIEW IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO ASSESS THEM JOINTLY."

Some individuals, at variance with the constructive approach of the majority of the fraternal parties, continue to oppose that demand of today, and tenaciously depict the proposal to convene a worldwide meeting as being not topical and unsuitable.

True, it will not be easy to convene the meeting. In spite of that (or precisely because of that?), there is no doubt that holding it would symbolize our movement's growing role in the world's efforts to meet the most topical demands of the present, above all, averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Comrade Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ delegation, said that "mankind is gradually beginning to convince itself that the interests of communists are identical with its own interests and with the interests of the creators of world civilization -- the workers class and other working people, and that it is the communists who are most consistently fighting for the establishment of social justice on earth."

The meeting would undoubtedly give new impetus to solution of the most urgent question of today -- the question of peace and social progress. And that would immensely increase the authority and influence of communists in the eyes of mankind.

COMMUNISTS HAVE ALWAYS SET FOR THEMSELVES TASKS THEY SHOULD AND COULD RESOLVE. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT TODAY STRENGTHENING THE UNITY OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IS SUCH A TASK.

HUSAK, USSR'S BAYBAKOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD101831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, in Prague Castle today.

In a cordial and friendly talk they assessed the state of work on the program for long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union up to the year 2000. They also discussed coordination of the national economic plans of both countries for 1986-1990. They evaluated results so far and noted with satisfaction that increasing cooperation in manufacturing, science, and technology, together with the program of socialist production cooperation, were the deciding factors in making industry and other sectors more efficient and up to date in both countries.

SOVIET EUROPEAN SECURITY DELEGATION WELCOMED

AU091151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 85 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, received in Prague on Monday [7 Dec] a delegation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, headed by its chairman, Yevgeniy Silin, which is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The same day, Bohumil Kucera, member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations (CSMS) and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, handed over to Yevgeniy Silin the CSMS Gold Medal of Merits For the Development of Friendship and Cooperation With the CSSR.

RUDE PRAVO SERIES ATTACKS EUROCOMMUNIST PCE

AU091304 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3, 4, and 8 January, on page 6 in each instance, publishes in three installments a series by Zdenek Porybny titled "Meetings With Spanish Communists." The series, which totals 2,700 words, gives an account of a CPCZ delegation's visit to Spain, during which the delegation "acquainted itself with the life and work" of the "new" Communist Party of Spain, founded in January 1984 in protest of the policies of the "Eurocommunist" PCE leadership. The date of the visit and composition of the CPCZ delegation are not specified.

The first installment, subtitled "Fiesta Means Festival," describes the CPCZ delegation's visit to the party's two local organizations in Andalusia, in Brenes and Granada. Quoting the secretary of the Brenes organization on the party's situation, the article says: "In the entire province, we have 40 mayors and in 20 communities we provide councillors. This is quite a bit for the beginning, but we could do even better. We do not yet have the necessary organizational structure and our financial resources are not as great as those of the Eurocommunists. This has to do with the fact that here in Andalusia the PCE has always been more militant than has been its leadership in Madrid. While elsewhere in Spain the Eurocommunist party was disintegrating, here it maintained quite a strong position. Most of our members are thus young people who had not been previously involved in political work. We are beginning from sratch and that entails a number of problems."

Porybny notes that although "the Eurocommunists have launched a concentrated propaganda barrage against the new party, they have been forced to adjust their own policies in the interests of preserving what is left of their influence." To support his claim, he quotes Manuel Moereo, leading secretary of the party's organization in Granada. Monereo is quoted as having said: "The Eurocommunists have now yielded, quite typically, to verbal radicalism; suddenly they have become the most militant advocates of the rights of the working people; and suddenly they have ceased to criticize the socialist countries and would like to present us as the dividers of the Spanish communist movement. They may still succeed in deceiving some people, but the truth is on our side and, sooner or later, all upright communists will come to understand this."

The second installment of the series, subtitled "An Entry in the Notebook," deals with the CPCZ delegation's visit to the town of Jodar, another "stronghold" of the Communist Party (Spain) in Andalusia, where it provides five councillors and is the third strongest party. Quoting Cristobal Jimenez, leading secretary of the local party organization and a former mayor of Jodar, on his party's attitude to the PCE, the article says:

"We are again raising the banner which Eurocommunists had thrown in the mud. Sometimes it is not easy. Eurocommunists would like to teach us to forget how to fight, they would like us to forget our origins, they would like us to forget that we are part of a broad world revolutionary current, the mainstay of which are the communist parties of the socialist countries. They have managed to confuse many people, but here in Andalusia they have not had an easy job. It was impossible to continue to work with Eurocommunists in one party. They deprived it of its revolutionary theory and its ability to act and tore it away from the international communist movement. By now, the matter is clear. Our communist party may not have as many members as would be needed, but our foundation is good."

In the third and last installment, which is subtitled "In the 'Dormitory' of Madrid," Porybny examines the situation of communists in Mosteles and Getafe, two satellite towns of Madrid that used to be called Madrid's "dormitory" or its "red belt." Porybny says: "Times have changed and there is now less talk about the 'red belt." Eurocommunists have deprived the PCE of its Marxist-Leninist theory and its unity with the broad current of the international revolutionary movement, and have dragged it into paltry personal conflicts. The influence which communists had won through blood and sweat over long decades in their fight against Franco's dictatorship has been melting like spring snow." Porybny recalls that when he first visited Spain in 1976, the PCE, although still illegal, was visible everywhere, had tens of thousands of dedicated members, and had considerable influence. Now, after 8 years, he goes on to say, "the situation is completely different. The policy of Eurocommunism has led not only to the loss of revolutionary theory, but also to the loss of the revolutionary practice. With the decline in activity, influence has also declined. Those who disagreed with the policies of the Eurocommunist leadership have either abandoned the party themselves or have been expelled from it."

Quoting Fidel Alonso, member of the leadership of the Communist Party (Spain), at a rally in Mosteles he attended, Porybny then says: "We are renewing the communist party all over the country. We have left the Eurocommunist party because our position was firm and we did not want to surrender either Marxism-Leninism or internationalism. But we must beware of repeating the same mistakes. We will not allow reformism and politicking to be dragged into the new party. We must respect the Leninist methods of party work, decide collectively, and fulfill adopted resolutions." In conclusion, Porybny notes the enthusiasm and determination of participants in the Mosteles rally to build their party "on firm foundations," but warns that "that which Eurocommunism has perpetrated in Spain cannot be erased overnight" because "its supporters have far from given up."

CPCZ CC GREETS SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY CONGRESS

AU091152 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 85 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Telegram To Syria"]

[Text] Prague (Z) -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Eighth Syrian Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th). The congress is being held in Damascus. The telegram recalls the wealth of the Ba'th Party's progressive traditions, its struggle for Syria's freedom and independence, and the successes achieved by the Syrian people under the party's leadership in building a new, progressive society. It highly values Syria's active and principled foreign policy, based on the principles of the struggle against world imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. The closing part of the telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between the CPCZ and the Ba'th Party, and between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, will continue to develop and deepen to the bilateral benefit and in the interests of peace and progress throughout the world.

HONECKER WELCOMES GENEVA TALKS OUTCOME

LD102116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Magdeburg, 10 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State invited the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and the heads of the representation of national liberation movements to the traditional hare hunt in Magdeburg today.

Taking part in the hunt, together with the ambassadors, charge d'affaires and other diplomatic representatives, were members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Harry Tisch and Margarete Mueller; Deputy Chairmen of the GDR Council of State Dr Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; President of the National Council of the National Front Prof Lothar Kolditz; Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Weiss; Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer; Minister for Agricutlure, Forestry, and Food Bruno Lietz; and other personalities.

Thousands of Magdeburg citizens gave a warm reception to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and his guests upon their arrival at Magdeburg main station. They were welcomed there by Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg Area SED Executive and Kurt Ranke, chairman of the area council.

In the evening after a successful day's hunting, Erich Honecker gave a banquet at which he spoke. The city which welcomes us today, he said, has a history of over a thousand years. When I came here in 1945, he said, one could hardly recognize it as the same city I had admired in 1932-33. It was just a pile of rubble.

Today it symbolizes the construction work of the people of the GDR, and its vitality is closely linked with the 35-year history of our Republic. The strength of peace work has made it possible to lovingly restore and care for what has remained and to create new things with the firm determination to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil, only peace.

The horror and deprivation of war, as reflected in the faces of Ernst Barlach's wooden sculptures in Magdeburg cathedral, are deeply etched in people's memories. Their peace work is all the more determined, therefore, here in Magdeburg and everywhere in the GDR.

Erich Honecker said: "The people of Magdeburg, like all citizens of the GDR, welcome the fact that in the recent talks between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States agreement was reached on starting negotiations on the whole complex of questions concerning space, strategic, and medium-range nuclear weapons. We share the goal of these negotiations contained in the Soviet-American statement of eventually achieving full and complete elinination of nuclear weapons. This certainly does not mean that we can sit back and take it easy," Erich Honecker stressed. "But the world is one hope better off and we want to do our utmost to help fulfill it."

This corresponds to the path we have walked ever since liberation from Hitler fascism 40 years ago, the speaker continued, the path to a truly humanistic, socialist society which is prepared to constantly keep alive the teachings of history and to do everything for the preservation of peace. It is in this spirit that the younger generation in our state is growing up, which happily was spared the first hand experience of the horrors of World War II the shameful Hitler barbarism.

"We are looking optimistically to the future, however difficult that often may be because of the sharpening of the international situation," Honecker said. "The results of the meeting between Gromyko and Shultz strengthen us in this, but so also do the achievements attained by our workers, the results of which were published in our media yesterday." All in all, a good basis exists to realize the social tasks in 1985 even more successfully.

In this, the preservation of peace is important and, as we like to put it, the creation of a coalition of reasoon and realism which will help to solve every international problem, however complicated, by peaceful means, Erich Honecker said. Good bilateral relations between our states in the political, economic, and cultural areas can help to create the confidence so vtial to the improvement of the international situation.

By strving for peace, security, disarmament, and cooperation the GDR will at all times be an upright partner, Erich Honecker affirmed, and wished the diplomats well in their responsible work.

Berhanu Jember, dean of the diplomatic corps, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia, cordially thanked the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State on behalf of the diplomats for the invitation, and the representatives of Magdeburg (Bezirk) for the hospitality shown.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS U.S. MOOD IN GENEVA AFTERMATH

LD102254 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] U.S. President Reagan at a press conference last night commented on the outcome of the Geneva foreign minister talks. Here is our Washington correspondent Juerg Otto on this and the reaction by the U.S. public.

Before members of the media had the chance to pose questions the President read out a statement which positively assessed the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz in Geneva. Reagan said he hoped that 1985, despite the deep differences of opinion, would be a year of dialogue and negotiations, and would lead to better relations between the two states. This desire has existed among the American public for a long time. The view that more weapons does not mean more security is also gaining ground in the United States. To that extent there prevails satisfaction about Reagan's statement that together with other weapons space weapons also will be negotiated. The President left no doubt that the research program in this area will be continued.

[Words indistinct] that the majority of U.S. citizens are against the deployment of weapons in space, because of the gigantic cost of space weapons and the dangers which militarization of space might entail.

According to an opinion poll, 50 percent of the U.S. public believes that research and development of such weapons systems, which are to continue, will make the arms race still more dangerous. THE NEW YORK TIMES stated in an article today that the tense relations between Washington and Moscow and the galloping arms expenditure has exhausted the patience of the U.S. public and allies. The Geneva meeting is nonetheless encouraging the hope of reducing the danger of nuclear confrontation and of making progress in other areas of cooperation.

Numerous politicians, disarmament experts, and scientists have welcomed the Geneva meeting, including Robert Dole, U.S. Senate majority leader. Cyrus Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, said that Geneva was a step on the way to serious negotiations, although the further path is nevertheless complicated. President Reagan said yesterday that the United States intends to be flexible, patient, and determined [passage indistinct]. In this connection, the prominent disarmament expert Paul Warnke once again referred to the existing common interest in arms limitation. Reagan now has the opportunity to obtain a very good agreement, the former chief negotiator at the SALT-II negotiations emphasized. However, any attempt to put the Soviet Union at a disadvantage means that there will be no agreement. Paul Warnke stressed on U.S. television last night [passage indistinct].

HONECKER RECEIVES FRG'S RAU FOR TALKS

LD111103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Johannes Rau, minister-president of the FRG state of North Rhine-Westphalia, in the Council of State. Rau is on a fact-finding visit to the GDR.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1026 GMT on 11 Jan 85 adds: "Rau and Honecker will discuss economic, cultural and disarmament matters. Rau will also take this opportunity to hand Honecker petitions from imprisoned GDR citizens."]

MINISTER ADDRESSES CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

DW101327 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 8 January carries a 45-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Minister of Light Industry Werner Buschmann answers questions about some of his ministry's activities.

Answering several listeners' questions about the 1985 youth fashion production, Minister Buschmann states that this area is one of the centerpieces of consumer goods production of light industry. "Following high growth rates in 1984, a further increase in the production and supply of specialized youth fashion assortments in cooperation with trade has been envisaged for 1985." The production of knitted upper garments will be increased by more than one-third. Similarly high growth rates are also envisaged in other areas. The supply of corduroy trousers, plush sweaters, and T-shirts will be substantially increased. In addition, "complex programs of fashionable up-to-date products will be implemented especially for youth fashion, including corduroy and cotton poplin jeans, new types of trousers, sportswear, and classical and folklore style products." There are about 100 youth fashion clubs in the GDR whose performance, enthusiasm, and creativity are assessed positively by the minister. They belong to the initiators of youth competition in light industry.

"The 1984 plan and the obligations undertaken by the collectives were fulfilled by all combines," states Minister Buschmann. Answering a listener's question about the term "innovation rate," he says that this means "the percentage of newly developed products in the production total; in other words, products of a higher value in use on the basis of the utilization of new technologies with decreasing production expense and costs. The innovation rate of over 25 percent fixed for 1985 means that the production assortment of light industry must be totally innovated within an average of 3 years at most. For highly fashionable products the innovation rate is much higher, amounting to 40 percent or more."

In 1984, his Ministry started "to lay down the artisitic, scientific-technological, and economic targets in so-called commitment files for good production collections. This work method has proved to be extremely useful, and we will consistently continue it this year," Minister Buschmann states. Answering another question, he says that "with the semiannual collections in the clothing, leather, and shoe industry, about 70 percent of the total assortment is redesigned every year according to the latest fashion." For quick reaction to the trends of fashion, it is necessary "to ensure in the preparatory fields of light industry -- research and development, engineering and design -- a high flexibility and creativity of the employees. But in these fields, too, totally new scientific-technological results such as microelectronics and computer technology are increasingly employed. They lead to considerable reductions in the entire development process." He gives examples like "computerized equipment for the rationalization of cutting preparations, the use of straight and circular knitters with microelectronic control in the knitware industry, and the use of computerized systems for production preparations in the shoe industry."

Regarding the refining of raw materials as a centerpiece of economic strategy, Ministry Buschmann says that "it requires the most economical handling of all materials used." In recent years, "entirely new technologies were developed allowing us to produce high-quality clothes from the wool resources produced by GDR agriculture." By close cooperation along the "entire chain of cooperation ranging from animal breeders to final producers, the shoe and leather industry, entirely new technologies for a constantly better refining of the growing output of pigskin have been created. On this basis it is today possible to produce high-quality shoe and leather products from pigskin." In addition, higher refinement also means "the best possible utilization of all production waste and secondary raw materials." He adds that cooperation between industry and trade in this field is good.

Answering listeners' questions about the development of work, protective and hygienic clothes, and work shoes, Ministry Buschmann points to significant growth rates in 1984: "108 percent for clothes and 105 percent for work shoes." He attaches great importance to the improvement of quality and mentions, "among other things, the improvement of wear resistance by the use of synthetic fibres and cotton mixes, new technologies for the production of partly glued gloves and mittens, and the use of new materials for shoe soles."

In light industry, comprehensive modernizations are planned. They require considerable investments and the development of in-house production of rationalization equipment which will be increased this year by one-fourth. In the next 3 years, it will be more than doubled. The "modernization of spinning and weaving mills and the modernization of refining equipment and machinery for clothing production" are of importance. In addition, the production processes will be automated. This means that "individual aggregates will be combined to form production lines, and transport facilities will be modernized," Minister Buschmann says.

Asked about the role of the chemical industry in the production of ready-to-wear clothes, he states that "the raw material requirements of the GDR's textile and clothing industry are more than 70 percent covered by chemical fibres. In the period until 1990, this percentage will grow further." In conclusion, Minister Buschmann refers to his statements in last year's listeners' forum and says that the new shoe assortments announced by him on that occasion, the sprint star, sprint super, and sprint sport models, have since been developed and are produced and supplied by trade.

SCHUERER ON CEMA ENERGY PLANNING TALKS

LD110053 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The 34th CEMA Council meeting ended in Prague today. Our Prague correspondent Rainer Koch spoke with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the GDR, who led the GDR delegation.

[Begin recording] [Koch] Comrade Chairman, what role was played by the realization of the resolutions of the high level Moscow CEMA meeting here at the CEMA Planning Committee meeting in Prague?

[Schuerer] The Moscow economic session was the starting point for our meeting, where, as is known, very important resolutions were fixed for the immediate and long-term future. Let me mention two examples: We dealt here in the planning committee with the coordination of investments of the CEMA countries. There are some good examples such as joint investment in the energy sector, the development of raw material sources in the USSR, especially crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, and others. We have discussed here how to carry out this investment coordination over the next 5-year plan period and beyond. I should like to mention other examples such as GDR-CSSR cooperation in the third stage of olefin cooperation whereby the CSSR supplies us with ethylene and we supply the CSSR with raw materials for the production of ethylene, a cooperative venture which has been in existence for years for the benefit of the two countries. Then there is the coordination of investments with the Polish People's Republic in the chemical industry. One could also mention many examples in the areas of heavy engineering and light industry, but let this suffice. (?It is always the case) that coordination of investment brings economic benefits for both sides, or multilaterally.

[Koch] The complex and intensive use of new energy sources was one subject here in Prague. What is the CEMA countries' objective?

[Schuerer] Let me emphasize that new energy sources are involved. [sentence indistinct] New energy sources range from geothermal sources, biogas, and the use of waste heat through modern technological processes, to the use of totally new sources such as solar and wind energy, which of course affect the distant future. But a number of these questions are topical even today. You probably know that in the GDR we run research plants for biogas, that in Neubrandenburg we are already using geothermal sources to heat residential areas, and that we are using waste heat from transformers for industrial purposes. Finally, to mention a very important area, we are working on coal gasification, and further coal processing overall. [words indistinct] [end recording]

KRENZ TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS IN MANAGUA

LD102140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Managua, 10 Jan (ADN) -- During his stay in Managua, Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, who is heading the GDR party and state delegation to the inauguration of the Nicaraguan president, has met memebers of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Coordinator of the Political Commission of the FSLN National Directorate Bayardo Arce, for talks. The cordial meetings concentrated on the further consolidation of the friendly relations between the GDR and Nicaragua and between the SED and FSLN.

In the talks Egon Krenz confirmed the unshakable solidarity of the GDR and the SED with the Sandinist popular revolution. He condemned the attempts by the internal and external enemies of Nicaragua to reverse the revolutionary changes in the Latin American country.

The participation of numerous delegations in the celebrations to mark the inauguration of the state president emphasizes the great international regard for Nicaragua and is a tribute to the peace-loving foreign policy of the country.

The Nicaraguan partners in the talks stressed that the new government, whose strongest force is the FSLN, sees it as its most important task to mobilise the working people of the country for the reliable defense of the revolutionary achievements and also for the fulfillment of the economic targets.

During the meetings the high level of trusting relations between the SED and the FSLN was stressed as being the proven basis of the friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples.

The head of the GDR delegation had a cordial meeting with Education Minister Fernando Cardenal. The Nicaraguan politician expressed very cordial thanks for the generous support from the GDR Education Ministry in the development of the educational system.

Egon Krenz met with heads of delegations from socialist countries in Managua for the inauguration of the Nicaraguan president.

On Wednesday in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry the accreditation of the delegations from all over the world to the inauguration took place. Egon Krenz conveyed to the member of the Council of Government, Rafael Cordova Rivas, the accreditation document signed by Erich Honecker. It points out that the stay of the GDR delegation in Nicaragua is a renewed proof of the close friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

BUDAPEST NOTES REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

LD101135 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] According to the U.S. President, the meeting between Gromyko and Shultz is the first step in a continual dialogue of the two countries. Reagan expressed hope that this year will be the year of negotiations and that it will contribute to the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The U.S. President held his first press conference since reelection and said Washington's aim is the limitation of nuclear weapons, and in the interest of this, the administration will be patient and flexible. He added that the negotiations will be difficult and they expect the Soviet Union to make positive steps. Reagan did not detail the kind of proposals they are preparing for the planned negotiations, but he admitted that in the interest of success more attention must be paid in the future to the special characteristics of nuclear strength of individual states. According to information, the leader of the U.S. delegation during the forthcoming Soviet-American armament control negotiations will be Max Kampelman. He participated in the second phase of the SALT II negotiations in the seventies and led the American delegation in Madrid.

COMMENTARY ON SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS IN GENEVA

"Desirable Result' Achieved

LD101736 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The 2-day talks between the Soviet foreign minister, Mr. Gromyko, and the United States secretary of state, Mr. Shultz, in Geneva, has undoubtedly been the most significant world political event of this year. For "International Newsroom", Vera Sarkany comments:

[Sarkany] It is no exaggeration to say that the world has been looking forward keenly to such a meeting, and especially to the success of such talks. Very few people were happy with the continued, and indeed alarming, increase in international tension, in the successive rounds of the arms race, the destabilization of important international contacts, the almost complete lack of political relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But people in many distant parts of the world have been aware of the need for a dialogue, and hoped that a turn of events would take place sooner or later. Some said that this turn had happened already last autumn, when Mr. Gromyko had talks in New York and Washington. Clearly, an important change took place then, but a genuine turn emerged now in Geneva. The joint communique issued after the marathon talks between Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz made it clear that the discussion led to a desirable result, and that the Soviet Union and the United States would start new talks concerning basic issues of arms limitation.

Evidently, key problems of arms control were not solved and could not have been solved in Geneva, but what happened was termed by both Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz as an important beginning. Both countries were represented by authoritative experts representing a political level which is natural at summit meetings. The issue of preventing the arms race in space figured on the agenda of such talks for the first time, and both sides showed awareness of the need to avoid space being turned into a sphere of rivalry in military technology. Clearly, closely interrelated issues are in question, and it is no coincidence that the Soviet foreign affairs spokesman stressed in Geneva that the two sides would confer about a whole range of issues linked with space, strategic and intermediate-range weapons, in their complexity.

(?Close on) 1,000 correspondents from all parts of the world arrived in Geneva, which in itself is a realistic reflection of international interest. No one denies that tough complicated questions will have to be resolved by the new negotiations. Still, there is no alternative to the arms race, but a dialogue.

Press Views Talks

LD110039 Budapest in English to Europe 1150 GMT 10 Jan 85

[From the press review]

[Text] NEPSZAVA, the daily of the trade unions, carries an article entitled "Hope and Soberness." The comment on the Geneva talks describes the meeting as encouraging; since after long years of confrontation, the two major powers managed to reach a joint platform. NEPSZAVA states that from the many serious problems between the Soviet Union and the United States, there are a number of issues that could be solved simply with the help of good will and in intention for agreement.

The Washington correspondent of MAGYAR NEMZET, the daily of the Patriotic People's Front, recalls the early 1970's, citing that the issue of arms limitation was an icebreaker between the Soviet Union and the United States at that time as well. MAGYAR NEMZET writes that it is no coincidence that simultaneously with the foreign ministers' talks in Geneva, for the first time in 7 years, top-level Soviet-American economic talks took place in Moscow. However, these favorable indications should not be exaggerated. The American Administration has to reach compromise not only with the Soviet Union on several debated and complex issues, but also has to fight a battle within the United States, with those who oppose disarmament and the improvement of Soviet-American relations.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Urges Caution

LD101124 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 10 (MTI) -- "A single, however, important move has been made towards real arms restriction and greater international security in Geneva during the talks on the target and format of negotiations which are expected to begin this spring," reads a commentary in the Thursday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP on the Gromyko-Shultz meeting. "To reach a reciprocally advantageous result based on equality, still takes time," warns the Budapest daily, recalling Shultz's statement given after the publication of the joint communique, saying that the United States is ready to talk about 'everything' but not about its plans on space armament. Anyway, it sounds strange after a joint communique which determines the restriction of space buildup as one of the targets of talks." MAGYAR HIRLAP states: "In the light of all this, the agreement concluded in Geneva should be considered with certain caution, as future will prove whether the supporters of realism will say the final word in U.S. policy."

Reporters on Background, Future

LD110839 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 10 Jan 85

["10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified presenter] Istvan Kulcsar and Ervin Reti reported from Geneva on the talks between the Soviet and American foreign ministers.

I would first of all ask them about the secrecy surrounding the talks. Was there any hint during the negotiations that they were going to bring results?

[Kulcsar] I am convinced that until the last moment anyone who was not present in the room did not know what was happening there.

[Presenter] As soon as the agreement was announced, the world press immediately trumpeted it. The Soviet Union's position on disarmament and arms limitation has been known and consistent for years. The Soviet Union has always urged the dismantling of all nuclear weapons. Why was it that the United States was willing to go to Geneva and why, for the first time in many years, it is now willing to conduct negotiations like this with the Soviet Union?

[Kulcsar] I think for an answer we must look to internal political reasons. The U.S. Administration is reevaluating its entire foreign political line; the reason for this is some sort of movement at home. In other words, a role is played in this by the fact that the budget deficit is too large and military expenditures should be reduced. It would be difficult to appraise from here the personal movements within the American leadership, but let us just recall the many personnel changes in the Reagan administration in the past few weeks, as well as within the White House apparatus. Together these show that there is some sort of reevaluation underway, that in the coming 4 years the foreign policy of the United States will be modified, particularly in regard to its relations with the Soviet Union and disarmament. I would not yet speak about a decisive change being imminent. After all, the agreement reached with the Soviet Union is not about the means of disarming, but about holding talks on control of armaments.

[Reti] I agree in regard to the importance of internal political factors in the United States, but I think we have to supplement this analysis. We know that the Western European NATO allies, and to some extent also Japan, are more interested in detente and in East-West relations than the United States. Thus there is unquestionably some sort of pressure in this direction. One must also take into consideration the effect of world public opinion. One must also recognize that the strategic balance has been maintained and, while there have been various opinions expressed in the United States to the effect that the Soviet Union would not be able to keep up the competition, these views were not well founded. Thus the American position was modified as a result of the interaction of various factors. Since the modification in the U.S. position came about in part as a result of external pressure, I consider that we shall have to see what happens in the end before making any final judgments.

[Kulcsar] Should armament in space occur, this would amount to the beginning of the most expensive and dangerous arms race ever. This would be a program with a 20, 30, or 40-year duration. Experience shows that the best time to limit any armament is when it does not yet exist.

[Reti] The formulation used in Geneva is very interesting. In the three sets of negotiations, it prescribes the limitation and even reduction of strategic weapons in one; and similarly in regard to medium-range weapons; but as regards the third, it expressly talks about the prevention of armament in space. Thus, the negotiations will be not about space weapons, but the prevention of space weapons.

[Presenter] At his first press conference after the Geneva talks, Ronald Reagan said that 1985 would be the year of Soviet-American dialogue and negotiation. Do you think the Geneva negotiations have really provided a sound basis for this optimism, or is Reagan painting a rosier picture than reality would justify for propaganda reasons?

[Reti] First, it has to be made clear that the Geneva talks came about at the initiative of the Soviet Union. Second, the success *of the Geneva* talks is beneficial to both sides; it benefits both sides equally. It is obvious that both sides made concessions; the agreement is based on compromise, and it is thus a joint success. As to whether 1985 will be the year of Soviet-American negotaitions, this is undoubtedly so; but whether these negotiations will be successful is something that it would be too early to say.

[Kulcsar] What I can say, on a very personal note, is that I am more optimistic after Geneva than I was before it. When people asked me about my impressions today, this was all I could say. In justification of this view I would say that one power is always enough to produce a quarrel, to thwart an agreement, but an agreement requires two. In this sense there were no winners or losers in Geneva, but reason has progressed. All the same, I would not like to underestimate the difficulties to be expected. There are sure to be problems concerning interpretation; we have had negotiations not progress after a promising beginning, but I would like to say that I am optimistic because just as the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have taken a stand against false negotiations, pretend-negotiations intended to disguise the problems, they have always urged genuine negotiations. Now, when an opportunity has pesented itself, they have grasped it.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ON PROSPECTS FOR CEMA TRADE

LD081143 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 8 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 8 (MTI) -- Janos Ambrus, deputy foreign trade minister, has given an interview on this year's prospects of trade between Hungary and the European CMEA countries. The interview is published in the Tuesday's issue of NEPSZABADSAO.

As a result of developing cooperation and economic integration over decades, the 1985 trade turnover between Hungary and the European CMEA countries will amount to 14,000 million roubles.

Talks on bilateral trade in 1985 between Hungary and some CMEA countries were concluded earlier than usual. Consequently enterprises could conclude delivery agreements and make preparations to meet obligations without delay. "Considering the coming 1986-1990 five-year plan period, it was especially important that agreements should encourage specialization and cooperation, in addition to the exchange of goods," pointed out Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Ambrus.

As for the trade relations of Hungary and the Soviet Union, our biggest partner, Hungarian-Soviet trade will further increase in 1985, exceeding 9,000 million roubles. Hungary continues to import the bulk of oil, gas, electricity, raw and basic materials and a considerable part of the equipment for its high priority investment projects from the Soviet Union. Soviet consumer goods will also be imported in great quantities. Hungary is to export 7,500 Ikarus buses and other machines and equipment to the Soviet Union. Hungarian agricultural and animal husbandry equipment assist the fulfillment of the Soviet food programme. The participation of Hungarian enterprises in the reconstruction of Soviet light industrial plants will increase this year.

Hungarian-Bulgarian trade will amount to 400 million roubles, with a 3.3 per cent increase in Hungarian import and export staying at last year's level. The mutual exchange of various materials and consumer goods will also increase.

This year Hungarian-Czechoslovak trade will amount over to 1,500 million roubles, 7 per cent more than in 1984. Hungary will import 1,000 more cars and increase medicine and light bulbs export to Czechoslovakia. New products in engineering deliveries include Hungarian equipment for the Haldex-Ostrava plant, and Czechoslovak enterprises will take part in the reconstruction of several Hungarian thermal plants and railways.

The 1985 Hungarian-Polish trade protocol envisages a 1,000 million roubles turnover, representing a 4.5 per cent increase. Hungary continues to import coal, coke, sulphur, polyesther, tubes for colour television, Polski Fiat 126 cars, lorries and export agricultural and food products, electronic measuring instruments and 1,100 Ikarus buses.

The GDR is the second biggest CMEA partner of Hungary. This year Hungarian-GDR turnover is expected to amount to 1,800 million roubles, 6 per cent more tha last year. The import of GDR consumer goods is to increase by 10 per cent and Hungary continues to buy cars and lorries, agricultural machines and equipment for computer technology. Beside traditional Hungarian export goods -- buses, agricultural machinery and instruments -- the export of energy machines and equipment will increase, and Hungarian equipment will be assembled in a GDR alumina plant.

The 1985 Hungarian-Romanian trade protocol envisages a 500 million roubles trade, 15 per cent more than last year. Some 13,600 cars, twice as much as envisaged in long-term plans, will be imported in addition to diesel engines, carriages, gas-cookers and furniture. Hungerian export includes machine tools, mine equipment, Raba-Man engines, and metallurgical and food products.

KADAR, CARDINAL DISCUSS STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

LD091222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Janos Kadar had a meeting with Cardinal Laszlo Lekai. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, and the chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Bench of Bishops spoke with satisfaction about the meeting on the stable relations between the state and the Catholic Church, which serve both the cause of our people and that of universal peace.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT -- In Moscow a long-term cooperation agreement has been signed by the leaders of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and its Soviet counterpart. Hungarian-Soviet relations will be facilitated by exhibitions and friendship trains whose passengers, with the aid of the friendship societies, can establish personal links with colleagues and collectives, factories, institutes, and schools. The Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society will also take part in the events of Budapest Days, which will be held in Moscow on the occasion of the anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, as well as in the Hungarian jubilee exhibition to open in the spring and in events within the framework of the Days of Hungarian Culture. Cooperation will also expand between teachers of the Russian language. [Excerpts] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Jan 85 LD]

WARSAW REVIEWS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD101034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Maksymilian Berezowski Washington report]

[Text] In his first press conference for 6 months, President Reagan began with a statement approving the results of talks held in Geneva between Gromyko and Shultz. He said that the U.S. goal in the approaching negotiations will be the reduction of nuclear armaments and consolidation of strategic stability. There are many essential divergencies which presage difficult negotiations, the President said, but he expressed hope that the new year will be a year of dialogue which will improve relations between the United States and the USSR.

In response to several questions, Reagan confirmed that despite inclusion of space armaments in negotaitions, research work will continue in the United States. He refused to set limits for tests and preparations in this field. The President treated the idea of a summit meeting with reserve, saying that he would be ready to participate if really necessary and after a carefully prepared agenda, but in his opinion, a get-together meeting, as he put it, would be pointless. To the question on the appeal by Konstantin Chernenko for a return to detente, Reagan replied that the United States would welcome the chance on the condition that it would benefit from it, unlike the previous period when the West allegedly did not benefit from detente.

PRESS POINTS TO 'SUCCESS' OF SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS

LD101514 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 10 -- The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed up the success of the Geneva meeting of the two foreign ministers -- George Shultz and Andrey Gromyko: "The meetings, its materialisation being an important and unquestionably optimistic political event, produced exceptionally valuable fruits." Simultaneously, the paper warned against making calculations for a quick success of the future Soviet-American disarmament talks: "One should expect the future talks to be hard, long-lasting and laborious. The success of the future negotiations will have to be enforced -- just like their opening had to be enforced.

"It will be also necessary to keep a vigilant eye on the hands of the generals in the Pentagon and Brussels and to maintain the necessary level of the Warsaw Treaty's defensive potential until the future negotiations bring solutions making it possible to reduce arms, including conventional weapons. But we are still a long way from this prospect."

The newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY said: "The joint statement issued after the unusually intensive talks confirms the decisive success of this meeting which carries key importance for the shape of relations between the two superpowers as well as for the general shape of the complicated situation which formed in the world.

"The optimism which has been widely raised by the Geneva meeting ensues from an important fact. Despite far-cast standpoints in the assessments of the situation, there was emerged the will of joint striving to seek beneficial solutions and liberate the world from the most dangerous armaments threatening with a total conflict which could bring an annihilation of the inhabitants of our planet."

PIOTROWSKI, PIETRUSZKA TESTIFY IN TORUN TRIAL

LD102356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] We now broadcast a sound report from the Torun trial in the case of the abduction and murder of Father Popieluszko.

[Reporter] Today, in another day of the trial which began at 0900 hours, Grzegorz Piotrowski and Adam Pietruszka gave evidence. The former gave his opinion regarding the depositions made during the investigation on the subject, among other things, of whether it was possible to leave the priest in the forest. Here is the further evidence:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner] Why did the stop occur, or why was there a plan made to stop in the vicinity of Gorsk, on the road to Bydgoszcz, since the actual place to which the defendant [as heard] was to have been driven was about 150-200 kilometres further on, to be specific in Kazun? Well?

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court...

[Questioner interrupts] Why so great a distance, with the danger of driving through many checkpoints?

[Piotrowski] On the one hand, yes; but on the other hand there was the question of our only having one car at our disposal, and if Chrostowski had grasped or become certain, as we thought, that someone was driving along behind him, then we certainly would not have caught up with him.

[Questioner] And why did you not place the intimidated or stunned priest in the space between the front seats of the car and the back seat? After all, it would have been easier to keep an eye on him there; namely, to prevent him from banging on the trunk or making any violent movements or cries. One could just have overpowered hi. and gagged him beforehand in a manner that permitted him to breathe, and covered him with a bedspread or a bag.

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court, the assumption was that Jerzy Popieluszko would sit between Chmielewski and me on the back seat. I remember that the moment the question arose of placing him there a car drove past and one had to act very quickly. That was the moment he was thrown into the trunk. The second moment was when he feared that Chrostowski might realize that Jerzy Popieluszko had been stunned, that the action had become patently illegal.

[Questioner] (What does) patently illegal...?

[Piotrowski] It would have shown we were not the militia.

[Questioner] May I ask the defendant: Since you had decided to intimidate Chrostowski, who was sitting on the front seat, using this pistol, among other things, why did you not use the second pistol -- we know that there was one, and it doesn't matter whether or not it was loaded, but it could have been used to frighten -- with regard to Father Popieluszko, simply so as to force him to submit, and quite quickly, without any need for violent actions, using a club or something else?

[Piotrowski] I cannot answer why. Perhaps if there had been a bit more time, then Jerzy Popieluszko, threatened that the weapon would be used, would have been put in the car.

In any case, the violent action that took place at the beginning, an action that had not been foreseen, made such an eventuality impossible, quite simply. And, after all, we never took it into consideration.

[Questioner] We have heard that the intention was to leave Chrostowski somewhere, tied up or otherwise immobilized in a spot which could be seen, more or less, from the road.

[Piotrowski] Yes.

[Questioner] Can the accused give us, therefore, his views concerning the explanations given in evidence by his coaccused -- Pekala or Chmielewski -- I do not exactly recall which -- from which it transpired that they had received an instruction from the accused to turn into the first road to the right in the forest or to look for the earliest opportunity to leave the road and enter the forest?

[Piotrowski] May it please the court, only so as to be able to leave him as soon as possible.

[Questioner] And why couldn't he have been left at the spot of the abduction?

[Piotrowski] May it please the court, I was afraid we had talked of this prematurely; that leaving Chrostowski in direct proximity to the car might interest any passing drivers and that Chrostowski could let them know immediately, either by voice or by making some sort of noise. In my view, he would have been found after about half an hour.

[Questioner] Did the accused, at any time during the return journey or else after the stop in [word indistinct] have an intention to physically liquidate the priest?

[Piotrowski] The intention to hide the body in that way arose about half way along the distance between the last stop and the (?dam).

[Questioner] So the intention was to hide the body but not, so to speak, to kill?

[Piotrowski] May it please the court, I never had any intention to kill. Only during that last distance, when I was convinced that Jerzy Popieluszko was no longer alive, did the intention arise to hide the body. [end recording]

[Reporter] The court continued to make public the materials of the investigation.

[Begin recording unidentified questioner] Here I wish to emphasize categorically that the decision to make a pest of myself with regard to Father Popieluszko is mine and mine alone. I also state categorically that no one inspired me or persuaded me over that period. I also stress that not a single superior official knew or suspected the action that I had planned to make a pest of myself with regard to Father Popieluszko.

[Piotrowski] Yes. I confirm this is what I said in evidence.

[Questioner] Untrue already at the very beginning, but why was your statement then worded in that way and not an other?

[Piotrowski] Your Honor, I was afraid then that Pietruszka was not alone.

[Questioner] Let us consider, for example, the preparations. You buy some things. The defendant uses his own money...

[Piotrowski interrupts] Not my own, simply the official petty cash.

[Questioner] To be accounted for. The department has only one worn-out Fiat at its disposal, when it is known that Father Popieluszko had a much efficient, faster car at his disposal. Did the Ministry of Internal Affairs have only that car which the defendant was using and happened to be a Fait, or did it have at its disposal several cars, which were at least in the same class as Father Popieluszko's, or even better?

[Piotrowski] Your Honor...

[Questioner interrupts] And if there was someone up top, why did they not equip you with the means to make yout task easier? There are also several other elements. Didn't this make the defendant think that something was wrong, that nobody was helping you, even though the top, as you were initially convinced, approved an action of this kind?

[Piotrowski] Yes, Your Honor.

[Questioner] That is the first. Maybe the defendant will answer the second question at the same time. And then it is 20 or 21 October, after the operation. The defendant's superior, the codefendant Adam Pietruszka, warned chief Piotrowski not to say anything about Popieluszko in his room, probably also not in Deputy Director Pietruszka's office, because it could be bugged. If somebody bugged it, that means it was the so-called top. If that top worked the operation out and accepted it, would it have to bug you to learn anything about it? Obviously, this top was informed? I am listening; how can the defendant explain this in a logical way?

[Piotrowski] On Sunday, when Adam Pietruszka let me know about the need not to talk in the rooms, then, in fact, perhaps I was convinced that something was very wrong. Did I have...

[Questioner interrupts] Did not the defendant then come to the conclusion that it was Pietruszka who was afraid?

[Piotrowski] Your Honor, it was evident. And at that time I was convinced in the same way as Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala said here that they feel cheated; I was then sure that I had been cheated.

But when it comes to the matter of these cars and other equipment, esteemed court, here I can briefly explain that that did not then seem suspect to me, since matters relating to the extras and supplies are dealt with among us by the possibility of borrowing or having access to a fast car, or something of the sort...

[Questioner interrupts] [Words indistinct]

[Piotrowski] Among us, this was dealt...this would simply have meant a large number of other units leaving traces.

[Unidentified speaker] Prosecutors...

[Questioner] I ask the defendant: Why didn't all these revelations about Father Jerzy Popieluszko find their way into the files of the penal proceedings against him?

[Piotrowski] One has to ask the investigative bodies about that.

[Questioner] I am asking the defendant, since he had this information at his disposal.

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court, I was in possession of a very broad wealth of information, but as I have said on many occasions I came up against barriers when it came to using this information, and this was supposed to be due to political considerations.

[Questioner] Did the defendant not see any chance of penal proceedings being followed through against Father Jerzy Popieluszko?

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court, please note one thing: The investigation with regard to Jerzy Popieluszko was only begun after the search had uncovered -- in fact, it was probably just beforehand -- after the material had been brought to light which after all is surely part of this case. However, for several months I had proposed, on several occasions, that an investigation of this kind be initiated. As far as I am aware, these proposals of mine went to the voivodship prosecutor's office in Warsaw, and it did not accept these legal assessments of the actions of Father Popieluszko. There was simply an unwillingness, a clear and perceptible one, which did not just affect the matter of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, but others.

[Questioner] I gather that under these conditions the defendant began his own private investigation with regard to Father Jerzy Popieluszko, against the particular backdrop of the bunkers in Kazun.

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court, this is only the prosecutor's suggestion. I will not reply to this question.

[Questioner] Does the defendant agree with the statement that he was sort of the leader of this group of people?

[Piotrowski] Esteemed court, I would rather say the stronger personality.
[end recording]

[Reporter] The defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski then refused to reply to questions by the auxiliary prosecutors, who protested against this. Following a break, Piotrowski made a statement.

[Begin recording] [Piotrowski] I simply would like, if possible, to avail myself of the right to which I am entitled. Has the esteemed court finished reading the files?

[Questioner] Yes.

[Piotrowski] I would like at present to avail myself of the right to refuse to give further explanations, with the exception -- if you can make this exception for me -- of my defending counsel.

I would also like, if possible, with literally one sentence, to refer to...

[Questioner interrupts] There can be no further exceptions.

[Piotrowski] I see. I'm sorry. In that case, I would just like, may it please the court, if possible, (?something I thought of) in the break, the words of the prosecutor regarding....

[Questioner interrupts] No, you have to be consistent.

[Piotrowski] Just...that is to say, one more sentence, literally just one, and then I will say that I would like to refuse to testify. The words of the prosecutor on the subject of those revelations, as they were described, about which I spoke here in this room....

[Questioner] I put it to the accused: A moment ago the accused refused to testify further.

[Piotrowski] I'm sorry. I withdraw that sentence.

[Questioner] Is that all?

[Piotrowski] No, not yet. I would like to put forward a proposal that the court request the Ministry of Internal Affairs to hand over information about all those [word indistinct]

[Unidentified court official interrupts] Tell the defense counsel; let him put the proposal.

[Piotrowski] At this point I would like to refuse to testify further.

[Questioner] Regardless of who puts what question?

[Piotrowski] Yes.

[Questioner] Under these circumstances, I declare that we cannot force the accused to listen to questions and make or not make statements in response to them. Thank you. Please change places with the defendant Pietruszka.

Does the accused understand the charge leveled against him in the act of indictment?

[Pietruszka] I do.

[Questioner] Does the accused admit to committing the act of which he is accused?

[Pietruszka] No, I do not -- may it please the court -- admit to committing that action, because the accusation is entirely based on the slanders of Grzegorz Piotrowski.

[Questioner] The accused does not admit the charge. Does the accused want to testify? I am asking, because I don't want there to be any doubts later on.

[Pietruszka] Yes, I want to testify.

[Questioner] I call the judge-rapporteur.

[Judge-rapporteur] The accused has had the opportunity to listen to the testimonies of the previous defendants. As I have found out from the mass media, there were questions about why the defendants were questioned by the court in this or that order. Well, it took them in that order so that the accused, who according to those testimonies was supposed to be, so to speak, the head or the beginning of the whole thing, could take a stance on all of those testimonies which the defendants made before the court. [end recording]

[Reporter] The defendant Adam Pietruszka presented his career and profiles of his codefendants, whom he described as good employees. Speaking about Piotrowski, he added that he showed a tendency to act arbitrarily, bordering on insubordination.

Here is the further testimony.

[Begin recording] [Pietruszka] If the court permits, I would like at the outset to show the scale, the importance of the phenomena, the importance of the matter conventionally linked with Father Popieluszko. There are a dozen or so priests in Poland of Father Popieluszko's type: that is to say, priests who -- I'm very sorry, but I think I will cut short my remarks with a new metaphor, a synthesis -- wear a cross on their breast and an unambiguous hatred in their hearts; priests who exploit their function as clergy to present that hatred; priests who want to involve the faithful in this. Grzegorz Piotrowski, as a head of department, carried out a supervisory function, because if that were not the case, he would have implemented the matter personally: a supervisory function which resulted from the nature of the department he headed.

And, within the framework of those specific freatures there was the problem -- let us call it a problem -- of the Reverend Popieluszko. On a national scale, it was not a big problem. In my view, it was right that this problem should be focused on in the voivodship offices of interior affairs and, in this particular case, in the office of internal affairs of the capital. So much about the caliber of this phenomenon, the rank of this type of interest. [as heard]

As far as the substance of the affair is concerned, on or about 20 September last year I asked section head Wolski from the office of internal affairs in the capital and Grzegorz Piotrowski to come to my office. The reason for this meeting -- let us call it a conference -- was the question of publicly hostile speeches by priests, or, to be more precise, the subject of that meeting was as follows: the effectiveness of our counteractions to the politically harmful public speeches by priests in Warsaw. Why was there a need for such a meeting? In August and September it was acknowledged that there had been an increase in the frequency of this type of sermon, in the organizing of the so-called masses for the fatherland, in the organizing of masses in connection with the anniversary of the Hitlerite aggression against Poland. I wish to add here that those masses for the fatherland and those masses held to coincide with anniversaries had misleading titles, may it please the court. The masses, in essence, would be turned into quasipolitical rallies, to say nothing of the content of what was proclaimed from the pulpit.

A certain type of aggressive behavior accompanied these masses, as a rule. I do not like to hurt the people who really are believers. Those aggressive behaviors after the masses I wish to term people leaving the church [as heard] since I understand and assume, maybe a bit prematurely, a bit a priori, that a person who really does believe would not take part in those excesses afterwards.

All this, then, was the reason for this meeting, this conference. I began my reflections from the question, the necessity of securing the public speeches by Reverend Malkowski. In this context I raised the following matters: I stated that the need to secure these public speeches arose in particular from matters such as these, above all from the unequivocally harmful contents of what Reverend Malkowski said as far as the political sphere is concerned. Unequivocally harmful -- I do not want this to be a hollow phrase, because as far as Reverend Malkowski is concerned, comparisons between our social and systemic reality and the most totalitarian of systems, between our reality and fascism would, I would say, have been very euphemistic comparisons -- of course in his understanding.

Irrespective of that, I raised another issue, explaining that kind of interest; in other words, elements of hatred: elements of hatred towards people who think differently, towards people unconnected with the church; and above all, towards people associated with a world outlook that is not only Marxist, I would say. We used, Your Honor, opinions of people, opinions of priests-professors from church scientific circles of the rank of the Academy of Catholic Theology, or even opinions of the priests-professors employed at the Papal Theological Academy in Kracow. They were people who presented disciplines from the spheres of homiletics, studies of the Bible, exegesis, or canon law. So it was not some sort of good-humored, or let us call it, without talking it down, parochialism. They were assessments and opinions about the sermons of Father Popieluszko, Father Malkowski, and other priests who do not need to be mentioned here because they are not connected with the case directly, Your Honor.

In the theological dimension, such statements clearly breach doctrinal principles. All of them unanimously stated, using such a synthetic notion, that from the doctrinal principles, the slogan or command results: Love thine enemies.

Such is the argumentation I presented at that meeting. I stated that there was a need for more active securing of his public statements and assessing those sermons in legal terms, using these statements for a protest action. At that time Grzegorz Piotrowski, of course, agreed with that opinion, but said that in his opinion the stress should be put more on Father Popieluszko. He justified that, among other things, with the fact that if we had started the issue from Father Malkowski, Father Popieluszko would have become more active, he would have wanted to relieve, in a way, Father Malowski, with his own activity.

Section head Wolski supported Grzegorz Piotrowski's view. I agreed with him and it was agreed that section head Wolski would put more emphasis on securing public speeches of Father Popieluszko and would pay more attention thereafter to noting down the entire environment that existed during and after the masses. It was also agreed that section head Piotrowski would help Wolski. But, due to Piotrowski's position and tasks at the time, this help, by a kind of synthetic concept, would be a kind of intellectual rather than practical help. At that meeting I simultaneously formulated a view with which both Piotrowski and Wolski agreed, that Father Popieluszko can give up or, to be more realistic, curtail his politically harmful activities only as a result of three simultaneous premises. Premise number one: The father must experience authentic pressure, an authentic threat as a result of abusing his duties as a priest for politically harmful purses. Premise number two: The authenticity of this pressure, this threat, could only emanate from Father Popieluszko's superiors; that is to say Warsaw bishops or even Cardinal Glemp. Premise number three, and let us strees this even more: The protests addressed to the representatives of the church were to have served to force these steps.

This protest, so to speak, was to have pursued a dual track: on one level, section head Wolski, through the Warsaw Department of Religious Beliefs to the Warsaw curia; and on the second level, we, through the Office for Religious Affairs, to the Episcopate, let us call it the secretariat of the Episcopate.

As subsequent practice showed, these directions were, in all probability, assumed correct. I read in TRYBUNA LUDA that Cardinal Glemp banned Father Malkowski from delivering sermons.

I would like to make my views known with regard to two elements. First, that sum of 4 million at Father Popieluszko's: May it please the court, it is with astonishment and surprise that I began to listen to what that man was talking about. I was surprised and astonished for two reasons. First, because as his former superior I should have known something. Since this is for me a revelation of a kind, a disclosure, the question immediately arises: Who could have known about this besides Piotrowski? A second question arises for me: Why did I not know about this? I heard it for the first time here in the courtroom, may it please the court.

[Questioner] About the forged receipts?

[Pietruszka] No, about the Z4 [laughter], about those 4 million, about the Z4 million. Then, some sort of, let's call them veiled suggestions that many things did not come out in the investigation or were not covered; that many things were said during the investigation that -- if I have understood it correctly -- did not have the penetrating force, that they never saw the light of day; that's probably how I have understood it, from Piotrowski's statements. Well, this is for me, I stress, a revelation; and another issue, the issue of..., the possession of [word indistinct] to his concept of the conversation with Popieluszko, that's probably how it was, of compromising evidence -- let's call it that -- about a love affair between Father Popieluszko and a woman. Indeed, may it please the court, Grzegorz Piotrowski had this type of evidence at his disposal, but because of the time element -- well, later the person in question married, and since for us the institution of marriage and its stability are supreme values, Grzegorz Piotrowski was instructed to destroy that evidence; that in this case, that type of evidence was not to be utilized.

[Questioner] Was there the term to "push out" or "throw out" of the train?

[Pietruszka] May it please the court, I have already made a statement during the investigation that, in my opinion, if I were to have used to Piotrowski [as heard] I absolutely deny that there was anything like that at the conference, because the court understands that those terms have multiplied strangely, like musrooms after rain, when Piotrowski has been referring to our conversations. I have already testified during the investigation that if I said to Piotrowski that Father Popieluszko should be thrown from a train -- and my room was adjacent to General Platek's room -- the only alternative for Piotrowski was to go across and say that Pietruszka has gone mad, for there was no other alternative. [end recording]

[Reporter] After 1600 the court ordered an adjournment until tomorrow.

PLANNING OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. TRADE POLICY

AU101202 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Arrogance or Ignorance"; date and place not given]

[Text] On 1 January, the U.S. Government radio station "Voice of America" broadcast a report on a meeting with M. Palmer, U.S. deputy under secretary of state, devoted to U.S. policy toward Poland, among other things. In connection with this, a RZECZPOSPOLITA journalist has asked Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, to comment on the enunciations made by the U.S. Administration representative.

Bartoszewicz: How do you assess the general tone of Mr M. Palmer's statements?

Dlugosz: If the "Voice of America" report is to be believed, we are faced with another attempt to interfere in our domestic affairs. I believe this is because the U.S. Administration is upset by the fact that despite the restrictions imposed on us since December 1981, our economy has not been strangled and we are slowly beginning to emerge from the crisis despite all the difficulties.

Mr M. Palmer highlights the alleged economic aid given to Poland by the United States in the past few years, insisting that this aid has amounted to $110 million. One can assume that $100 million was spent on the so-called parcels aid, whereas $10 million went to the future agricultural fund. I do not wish to speak on the subject of the parcels, which after all were meant to be a part of charitable aid. As far as the $10 million allocated by Congress to aid our agriculture is concerned, however, let me say that if we consider that private farmers manage about 11 million hectares of land in our country, then the amount of aid for each hectare is less than 1 dollar.

In this context I wish to recall that in 1981 we received from the USSR about $500 million in cash, which was nonrefundable and independent of all other forms of aid, and which we could allocate for imports.

Bartoszewicz: Mr M. Palmer speaks out quite jauntily on the subject of most-favored-nation status....

Dlugosz: His statement on this subject can either be regarded as great-power arrogance or as ignorance. I personally suspect that it is "ignorance on order," for I cannot believe that an official of such high rank would not understand this topic.

Let us start by saying that most favored nation status is no "privilege" nor any one-sided U.S. concession, but a normal fiscal and trade status used by the firm majority of the world's countries in their mutual economic relations. Mr M. Palmer's statement is further proof that the United States is trying to use most-favored-nation status not as a way of developing economic relations but as a tool of political pressure.

Bartoszewicz: How do you relate to Mr Palmer's statement that "there is no international rule which requires the granting of most-favored-nation status"?

Dlugosz: In this case one can only speak of ignorance. After all, both Poland and the United States belong to GATT, which in its Article 1 foresees the granting of unconditional most-favored-nation status among its signatory nations.

Bartoszewicz: Until recently, representatives of the U.S. Administration were "overwhelmed" by the success (from their point of view, of course) of the policy of restrictions. Today, however, they are saying that the restrictions have not caused any greater losses. What do you think has altered their view?

Dlugosz: Mainly the failure of the restrictions policy, which has been unable to alter our government's policy. Getting back to Mr Palmer's enunciations, however, I agree with the fact that international law cannot order the granting of credits. But there is the general legal principle whereby "pacta sund servanda." I wish to recall in this context that Poland has signed various kinds of agreements with numerous Western countries which foresee credit and financial cooperation based on the most favorable conditions. Fromthis point of view, the NATO council decision of 11 January 1982 to block this credit and financial cooperation with Poland was a violation of the above principle. This blockade led to a drastic decrease in imports from the capitalist countries. In any case, it was a deliberate attempt to ruin the Polish economy.

Bartoszewicz: Mr Palmer is supposed to have said: "As far as the Polish Government's allegations about huge losses are concerned, I find this a ridiculous accusation," and he referred to "serious economists and specialists on Polish economic affairs..."

Dlugosz: I do not know what economists and specialists Mr Palmer had in mind, but serious scientific institutions such as the Wharton Institute confirm that the restrictions caused serious losses. There is also the authoritative opinion of the UN European Economic Commission issued last December, which clearly says that the drastic fall in imports due to the restrictions has caused serious repercussions in the Polish economy, both in the industrial production sphere and in the agricultural sphere.

Maybe for Mr Palmer these losses are negligible, but I wish to recall that when they introduced the restrictions, representatives of the U.S. Administration plainly said that they intend to cause such losses. Of course, they used purely political motives. Only now are they beginning to add an economic frame to all this.

Bartoszewicz: Today, the U.S. authorities are speaking of the need to work out a "special program" for repairing the Polish economy and presenting the appropriate reforms. What do you say to this?

Dlugosz: This information is unnecessary. Already the government is introducing a profound economic reform, gradually improving the instruments used for this purpose and fully retaining at the same time the socialist nature of our economy. However, as far as economic cooperation with nations abroad is concerned, Mr Palmer's statement is further indirect confirmation of the correctness of the government's decision to enhance our economic cooperation with the socialist community on the basis of the decisions reached at last year's CEMA summit and the improved mechanisms of socialist integration.

Our long-term economic development strategy has also been defined by the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation programs extending to the year 2000 and which we have already signed with the USSR most of the remaining CEMA countries.

WALESA DISCUSSES TU MOVEMENT, OTHER ISSUES

PM101725 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 22 Dec 84 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Augusto de Carvalho 16 December in Gdansk]

[Excerpt] EXPRESSO: Your constant call for trade union pluralism has not worked. The Sejm (Polish parliament) is even preparing to make amendments to the law preventing it.

Lech Walesa: I do not know whether that is true, but it would be an enormous mistake, bearing in mind society's firm stance. Even if we are living at a time of confrontation, I hope that reason will eventually prevail.

As you know, we are split into two groups: one wishing to effect reforms and the other immured in immobilism. The former is the larger.

EXPRESSO: But do you believe that the government will make those amendments? From information in our possession, we know that pluralism will be rejected.

Lech Walesa: I only know that it is essential under our conditions. Pluralism is the only chance for the large, inactive group in our society to take part in collective life.

Popieluszko's Death and Pluralism

EXPRESSO: What is your opinion of Father Popieluszko's death?

Lech Walesa: It is a tragedy which I hope will not be repeated in Poland.

EXPRESSO: Are you satisfied with the state of the inquiry into Popieluszko's death?

Lech Walesa: I cannot talk a great deal about the matter because I am ignorant of it. There are people who will be able to say more. When the time comes, we will present our view on the matter.

EXPRESSO: Does Solidarity feel stronger after the priest's death?

Lech Walesa: In our opinion, the only way for Polish society is the pluralist path. We know our strength and that much depends on us to enable the system to be more productive and the economy to work; and to enable us to follow other countries, becoming their respected partners. To achieve this we must involve all social groups in the country's economic rebuilding, which will be absolutely impossible without pluralism.

"I Am Afraid of Nothing"

EXPRESSO: Has the number of your bodyguards increased following the crime against Popieluszko?

Lech Walesa: So far I have always had three civilian cars and one marked car following me. The situation has not changed. However, there have been specific times when I have been followed by six civilian cars. This is what is visible. I do not know about what is invisible.

EXPRESSO: How many bodyguards do you have?

Lech Walesa: I am afraid of nothing and need no bodyguards.

Work, Prizes, and Assistance

EXPRESSO: Talk to us now about the atmosphere at your workplace. What is the people's attitude? Are you happy?

Lech Walesa: I am happy with my work. Despite everything, it is a new job. First I dealt with ships, later with cars, and now I am working with dumpers. I am managing to do a strange thing: I am acting out Poland's history over the past 40 years, since I am using wartime equipment and other, more modern equipment, from both East and West. It is fine for me.

EXPRESSO: Do you work with many people?

Lech Walesa: Since I am in the transport section, there are always people coming and going, even though my group consists of only four people.

EXPRESSO: What is the atmosphere in the shipyards like?

Lech Walesa: I believe that it is quite good. There are more and more people won over by our ideas, although they know that we cannot have a spectacular, easy, or rapid victory, because on the other side there are tanks, nightsticks, and gas. Mentally sound people know that we stand little chance against those. It is even the case that we do not take part in many actions, because they would not lead to victory, despite being impressive propaganda for us.

EXPRESSO: May I ask you what your wage is?

Lech Walesa: It is 12,000-14,000 zlotys per month. Taking into account my family, it is an average of 2,000 zlotys per person. However, since I have various supplements, bonuses, and so forth, I can say that in general I earn about 28,000 zlotys per month.

However, it is difficult to support the family without other forms of assistance. Today, anyone who wishes to eat reasonably spends over 4,000 zlotys per day.

EXPRESSO: You mentioned assistance. From where do you receive it?

Lech Walesa: Above all from the church and from abroad.

EXPRESSO: Was your car a gift?

Lech Walesa: Concerning the car, I used to have a gasoline car which I gave to an orphanage. This second car is a diesel, and I purchased it with the money from a prize I was awarded. I need a car very much and I cannot depend on gasoline. Nor do I have time to go by streetcar or train, and since it is I who drive, everything becomes simpler.

EXPRESSO: Has the Nobel Prize changed your life?

Lech Walesa: I do not have time to think about that.

"We Are Opposed to Trade Union Monopoly"

EXPRESSO: What is your opinion on the new state trade unions?

Lech Walesa: If they manage to realize that pluralism is essential, we wish them good health and strength. We do not wish to have a monopoly over the trade unions.

EXPRESSO: Do you see anything good in this government's activity?

Lech Walesa: I am convinced of our victory, but as for talking about the government, I should not do so because I am a simple trade unionist struggling to make this country more habitable; but everything is proceeding very slowly, and I certainly will not see the final outcome.

A 2-Year Challenge

EXPRESSO: By the way, who are your colleagues? Is it you who writes your speeches?

Lech Walesa: I know that it is said over there that I am a puppet in other people's hands, but I would like to recall right now my call of 2 years ago. I am prepared at any hour of the day or night to meet with Deputy Premier Rakowski and with Solidarity's greatest enemies on one side of the table and I alone on the other side. I set only these conditions: that I be able to reply to each of their statements, and that everything be recorded by myself and also by them, to prevent their coming on television afterward to malign me, using what I did not say. I also wish to state that I will not call into question the principles which the government accuses me of violating. What my ability is will then be seen. Mind you, this does not mean that I do not have a team which I greatly esteem and that there are not certain topics of which I do not have a good knowledge. Let it not be forgotten that I am a simple worker. However, my solutions are so simple and obvious that the final victory is clear to everyone. I do not wish to be proud. That is a defect which I do not have.

EXPRESSO: But there are many people who believe that this government is the best possible considering the country's circumstances.

Lech Walesa: I have already said that I am just a trade unionist. I wish to serve the people who trust me without worrying about the quality of my interlocutor.

EXPRESSO: You have spoken of the need to curb some actions. What do you mean by this?

Lech Walesa: That we can only demand what is reasonable, bearing in mind the conditions in which we live. We must curb those who seek to rush ahead leaving the others behind. Balance is essential.

EXPRESSO: You have already said more than once that you would like to cease your trade union activity.

Lech Walesa: I sometimes feel very tired. All my life I have been the leader of a group, even at school. And so I have always been a target for this or that. I therefore occasionally feel a need to attempt other paths. I would like to have a normal life. But this is not out of fear. When I resolve these problems, I would like to concern myself with other things, but it is not easy.

EXPRESSO: Returning to the trade unions, do you believe that the prospects for dialogue are easier now? It seems to us that they are not...

Lech Walesa: I only know that they are essential, that they are very difficult, and that we will succeed.

EXPRESSO: And how are things going at your shipyard in trade union terms?

Lech Walesa: According to official figures, only 7 percent of workers and 21 percent of white-collar workers (workers in service industries and the administration) have joined the new trade unions -- about 11-12 percent, on average. But I do not wish to talk about their quality.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA DISCUSSED

AU101942 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, January 10 (BTA correspondent) -- From January 8 through 10 the Bulgaro-Polish Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held its 22nd session in Warsaw. The panel considered the state and the prospects of bilateral economic contacts, whose guidelines have been mapped out during the official visit paid to Warsaw by Mr Todor Zhivkov at the head of a Bulgarian party and state delegation in April last year, and which are contained in the "Long-Term Program on the Further Promotion of the Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic", signed during that same visit. The committee coordinated and endorsed the tasks concerning the implementation of the long-term program and specified the terms for their carrying out.

They earmarked measures for the further development of the economic integration between the two countries. Paramount importance is attached to the expansion of specialization and cooperation in the branches which, in view of the existing production, research and technological capacities of the two countries, create conditions for mutually advantageous cooperation. The agreements signed cover shipbuilding, radio electronics, high voltage electronics, road construction, mechanical engineering, the manufacture of processing machines, the chemical and the pharmaceutical industries.

The session registered a progress in the coordination of the agreements and contacts on cooperation in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, the mining industry and power generation, the chemical industry agriculture, and the food industry. Notice was taken of the great possibilities for the promotion of cooperation in arable farming and more particularly in agricultural chemization, [as received] melioration and seed-production. The possibilities will be studies for sending Polish students on an agricultural practice course in Bulgaria, where considerable success has been scored in agriculture.

Special attention was paid to techno-scientific cooperation with a view to provide it with a development program for the 1986-1990 period and to improve its methods and forms. Direct contacts are envisaged along with the conclusion of contracts between enterprises and research institutes of the two countries. The two countries will seek a concentration of their research and development potential in solving the problem of techno-scientific progress, which is of paramount importance for their economic development. Special attention is given to the speedy introduction of techno-scientific innovations in industry. Emphasis was laid on the need for better mutual information and more comprehsensive utilization of the existing capacities for the promotion of Bulgaro-Polish techno-scientific cooperation.

This implies both keeping each other updated and studying the potentials and the requirements of the partners in transferring the achievements of techno-scientific progress into practice.

Bulgaro-Polish trading contacts are undergoing successful development. In 1984 the reciprocal turnover reached 766 million roubles, which is 10 percent more as compared to the previous year. In realizing the provisions of the 1985 trade protocol, the two countries will seek untapped resources to expand the scope of the turnover. Between 1981-1985 the reciprocal deliveries are estimated to amount to some 3.5 billion roubles and to exceed by 16 percent the targets in the long-term trading agreement.

The committee has endorsed recommendations for the promotion of cooperation in such fields of bilateral economic contacts as tourism, transport, the exchange of goods between the home trade ministries.

The session considered the work on coordinating the plans, which this year is entering an essential stage in connection with the drafting of the two countries' five-year plans for the 1986-1990 period.

RAKOWSKI, OPZZ LEADER DISCUSS MEETING ON PRICES

LD110045 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The first joint session of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ) was held in Warsaw today. Information and views were exchanged on proposals for price increases and curtailment of rationing. The proposals have been submitted for public consultation.

[Reporter] I would like to request a brief assessment of this first joint discussion; the first and at the same time on the most difficult topic, the proposed price increases.

[Ratowski] And the first meeting with the national trade union representation. Well, it was a meeting which was partly an exchange of information. Because the price proposals were presented in the press, the government side limited itself today to commenting on those proposals and listening to the very numerous -- very numerous, I stress -- questions. The questions were, as always, interesting, very often sharp, containing also open criticism or indirect criticism of some proposals. To sum up, I assess this meeting as beneficial, needed, and successful.

[Miodowicz] The meeting has certainly been filled with the spirit of partnership; that I am very much concerned about, I don't mean the spirit but the partnership. It is difficult to make an assessment. Today such a remark [as heard] This is a difficult subject. We have raised it in the interests of the working people. Price rises mean a rise in the cost of living, and one of our fundamental isms, in this nationwide representation, as well as in the trade unions in general, is no steps back in the working people's standard of living. This is what we are concerned about in the first place, generally, when it comes to working people and generally when it comes to the labor veterans. And first of all -- we shall think here together -- we must make conclusions and proposals for active solutions for those families who are at the verge of poverty and for those who deserve it above all, in order not to allow a further decrease in their already not very high living standards.

[Reporter] Can one already talk about any joint decisions?

[Rakowski] No, not about joint decisions. We are only talking about, I would say, mutually briefing each other and clarifying various issues connected with the proposals which have been announced. When joint decisions are concerned, first of all one can hardly demand that the trade unions accept the whole concept of the price increases but, of course, we shall be glad to hear their proposals. This is what matters, isn't it?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Miodowicz] Our preliminary stand was taken on 20 December and, in fact, the convening of our discussion was centered around that, or rather our questions were partly connected with the discussion.

LEADERS GREET PRK'S HENG SAMRIN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101339 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 85 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the PRK State Council]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the PRK State Council, in Phnom Penh.

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the liberation and proclamation of the PRK, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the PPR Government, and on our own behalf, we send our most cordial greetings and congratulations to you, dear comrade, to the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the PRK, and to the Cambodian people.

Guided by the KPRP, the Cambodian people have scored considerable successes in the past 6 years in rebuilding their country, in national regeneration, in consolidating progressive changes, and in defending their borders. The peaceful policy that the PRK follows, together with the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and that seeks to accelerate stabilization, security, and cooperation in Southeast Asia enjoys the complete support of the socialist countries and the understanding and sympathy of the progressive forces throughout the world.

We are convinced that we will continue to develop our fraternal friendship and mutually beneficial and comprehensive cooperation between our states and peoples.

Dear comrade, please accept on your national day our wishes for further successes in developing your people's fatherland.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE, GENEVA TALKS VIEWED

Reagan Tone 'Most Conciliatory'

LD101116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1029 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, January 10 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan believes the year 1985 will be the year of dialogue and negotiations that would lead to an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations. He told a press conference in the White House today that the U.S. was ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union, in spite of many differences on questions of armament, in order to achieve a stable world peace and completely eliminate nuclear arms. Reagan appealed to the Americans to support the negotiations conductive to such peace. In a most conciliatory tone the U.S. President called on the Soviet Union to also constructively approach the negotiations on disarmament.

Insisting that the so called "star wars" does not exist at all and, consequently, cannot be negotiated, Reagan reiterated that it is a defence system capable of destroying from the outer space missiles approaching the United States. It infers from his words that the "star wars" is, nevertheless, a subject of negotiations with the Soviet Union, but that the U.S. will continue research while the negotiations are underway.

Observers here assess that Reagan's speech today corroborates the opinions that in his second presidential term he may switch to a new course, the objective of which would be the removal, not the deployment of destructive missiles.

Foreign Affairs Spokesman Cited

LD101246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- "The meeting and talks between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, during which agreement was reached to revive contacts and set in motion the process of negotiations between the United States and the USSR, is a very significant event not only for relations between the two countries but also for the whole world," Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated in reply to a question from Mladen Gavrilovic, diplomatic editor of TANJUG.

In his statement the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs then went on to say:

"We hope that well-known experiences of the past will also be taken into account this time. They show that negotiations on problems that concern the existence and vital interests of all countries can yield lasting, positive results only if their aim is to achieve universal detente, which should also include the interests, participation and contribution of the broadest international community.

"The two powers will be led in their approach to the talks primarily by their own interests and responsibilities; but by beginning to talk they objectively responded to the expectations and demands of the broadest international community, and this has also been reflected over the past few days in the latter's favorable reaction to the Geneva meeting."

Concluding his statement, Zeljko Jeglic said: "Yugoslavia has always advocated halting the arms race and starting the process of disarmament. Consequently, we support the orientation toward contacts and talks between the two powers and consider the meeting in Geneva to be an encouraging step in the right direction."

ROMANIA 'IRRESPONSIBLE' IN USE OF DANUBE POWER

AU101806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The weather conditions that befell us have entailed many consequences that we are still struggling with, more or less successfully. One of the problems that appeared along with the bad weather is the electric power situation. The difficult situation is further aggravated by the irresponsible behavior of the Romanian partner in utilizing the hydroelectric potential of the Danube. Marinela Raznjatovic reports:

For a few days now, the Romanians have been violating the rules of joint use of the hydroelectric potential, daily appropriating 5 million kilowatt-hours of power more than belongs to them. This is a large quantity, especially knowing that at the moment our country gets about 10 million kilowatt-hours less than it needs each day. The water from water reserves is being used excessively, so the water level at the confluence of the Nera and Danube is lower by 2 meters. The Kostolac thermo-electric power plant therefore has a shortage of water for cooling, and its work has been stopped. Our correspondent Sinisa Ristic now reports:

The Kostolac 3 power plant has been out of operation since 2109 last night. It stopped its work because of the low water level of the Danuble, from which it normally draws large quantities of water. It appears that the Romanians take considerably more water for their power plants than [words indistinct] agreements.

[Raznjatovic] Representatives of the electric power generation industries of our country and Romania are now working on solving the problem of utilizing the hydro-electric potential of the Danube.

SOVIET JOURNAL, AFGHAN INVOLVEMENT CRITICIZED

AU101833 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 7 Jan 85 p 7

[DELO correspondent Danilo Slivnik report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 6 Jan -- The latest article in the Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN entitled "The Liberating Mission of the Soviet Armed Forces," written by V. Matsulenko, professor of historical sciences at the Voroshilov Military Academy, confirms that history is forever being written anew. The article talks about "the firmly anchored liberating and internationalist nature" of the Soviet Army in most varied historical periods, and it puts such "expeditions" as those in Afghanistan and Cambodia on the level of the military operations in Europe during World War II.

The attempts to equate all the national liberation movements in Europe and Asia during the resistance against fascism have in fact been nothing new in the Soviet press lately, for a few days ago KOMMUNIST, the theoretical organ of the CPSU, drew an equating line through all the European socialist revolutions from Albania, Bulgaria, and Hungary up to Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. However, what Matsulenko did in MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN exceeds all reasonable limits, for he erased all social distinctions among historical processes and events in Europe and in the world after World War I and World War II, and he subordinated all the events to the present propaganda intentions and to Soviet political interests in relations with the opposite superpower.

Matsulenko begins his article in an unusual way with a long quotation from the supreme commander in World War II, Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin, to the effect that the task of the Soviet Armed Forces is not just the liberation of the Soviet Union but also "assistance to all the European peoples subjugated by fascism."

He then draws historical and political "parallels" between everything that happened in the social field in the world after the October Revolution, from the Hungarian and Mongolian revolutions in the early twenties up to the Chinese Long March, the Cuban crisis, and the intervention in Afghanistan in the late seventies.

All these events are of equal significance to him, and it is the Soviet Army that is supposed to have played a progressive role in them or at least influenced "a positive flow of social changes" through its presence. This is supposed to apply even to Afghanistan where it is clear to everybody that the Soviet military presence has nothing in common with progressive social changes and at best hampers the solving of the situation that has arisen. But Matsulenko is not interested in this, and he only draws attention to the fact that the Soviet Union continues to be prepared to fulfill its "internationalist obligations" and to give assistance to "fraternal peoples."

The article mentions Yugoslavia several times. First it does so in connection with the instructions which are said to have been made known to all the Soviet soldiers who crossed the Soviet border. Matsulenko says that all the officers and soldiers were warned that they are entering "a territory which is related to them in spirit and in blood... that their aim is to finish off the wounded fascist beast... and that they must respect the Yugoslav peoples to whom they have brought freedom...." It mentions Yugoslavia a second time in connection with the material aid that the Soviet Union is said to have given to the national liberation movements in Europe. Thus, for instance, the Yugoslav Army is said to have received 38,000 automatic rifles, 5,800 guns and mortars, over 15,000 light machine guns, 155,000 rifles, 69 tanks, and 491 airplanes. But it appears that the most accurate part of the cited instructions to the Soviet soldiers is the one which says: "...Remember, you have not come to Yugoslavia in order to force on it your laws and your system..."

REPORT ON HOSTILE ACTIVITY TRIAL IN BELGRADE

LD102204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- At the trial today in the Belgrade District Court of a group of six persons charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activity, the hearing of witness Slavenko Covic lasted for 5 and 1/2 hours. At the very beginning of the hearing, Covic wanted to know what was behind the rumor that he was considered to be the "key witness" at the trial. Was he the kind of witness expected to tell lies or only truth regardless of how unpleasant it might be for some? Covic's statement soon became clearer when he said that he was the only one of the 30 witnesses at the trial who had not visited the accused Dragomir Olujic's apartment to attend the "consultations" about what kind of behavior should be adopted in court. According to Covic, he also received a message through a friend from Olujic, asking him to come to his apartment for a "chat" but that he decided not to do it thinking that, since he had already become "mixed up" in the affair, he should carry on to the very end and speak the truth .

Covic went on to say that the meetings he attended in the apartments of the accused were to a certain extent of a closed nature and that attendance was determined on a selective basis. This means that they were attended, Covic explained more precisely, only by those who were "political fantics" and who had a negative attitude toward our society. It was common that a meeting would start with a written introductory report read by its author or that some other material was read as an introduction to the ensuing discussion. At the first meeting he attended in the accused Gordan Jovanovic's apartment, money was collected for, as it was explained to Covic, "the comrades who had been harassed or lost their jobs because of their political views."

Topics discussed at these meetings, as Covic put it, were one-sided and had political overtones, which he resented, among other things, and which made him stop attending these meetings. At one of the meetings he heard somebody, it might have even been one of the accused, claiming that the LCY was not capable of leading our society on its own but that it needed a partner to share power. He also mentioned in the same context that by what was said at these meetings and by the atmosphere which prevailed he had an impression that many of the participants "had more affinity with some Western solutions than with those adopted by our society." This witness also played down the nature of thse meetings which, during earlier proceedings, he explicitely described as "underground." But he also listed several aspects of these meetings which indicated their underground character. For instance, he overheard a conversation from which a conclusion could have been drawn that it would not be sensible to talk elsewhere about these meetings. During discussions, the words "police" and security service were often mentioned, and even one of the accused, Miodrag Milic, was referred to as a "police informer." All this made him view these meetings with reservation, repulsiveness, and created the feeling that he was participating in something illegal. This eventually made him stop attending the meetings. It was also interesting to hear Covic's statement that, after every meeting and the departure of those who took part in it, whose number varied from 20 to 40, only the people from the "top of the pyramid" would stay behind. They were the people who, during previous meetings, had emerged as "chiefs."

By asking numerous questions the defense lawyers, who were obviously not pleased with this witness' evidence, tried to cast doubt not only on the credibility of his statement but also on his personality. Very often they used totally insignificant details to find "loopholes" in his testimony in order to try to dispute indirectly even very important facts. Unsuccessful attempts were even made to raise suspicion about the witness' alleged link with the organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. To this end he was questioned about his visit to the Prijepolje Secretariat for Internal Affairs, where he went to obtain a new identification card. Insulting questions, such as those about the witness' mental state, were even raised. Several questions of this type were rejected as impermissible by the council presided over by Judge Zoran Stojkovic.

Since Covic's testimony was not completed today, it will be continued tomorrow.

FEC HOLDS MEETING ON INFLATION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD102327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1821 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Milka Planinc, the Fedederal Executive Council determined the measures, activities, and obligations of the relevant federal organs for implementing tasks stemming from the resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country this year, from the accompanying documents, systemic laws, and conclusions of the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. In this context the work plan of the Federal Executive Council for the first quarter of the year was also established.

It was pointed out that the battle against inflation remains the foremost task of all social and economic subjects, of the Federal Executive Council and of the Federal organs of the republics, provinces, and municipalities, because price increases not in line with economic criteria devalue the positive results achieved in economic activity and threaten the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The council believes that the price increases of many products at the beginning of the year were not justified and ordered the relevant federal organs to take economic measures, in line with their legislative powers and competences, against organizations of associated labor which have unjustifiably increased their prices.

The Federal Executive Council also points out that a certain price increase in this period has been unavoidable due to having to overcome structural problems and coordinate the price relations envisaged by the 1985 resolution. According to the Federal Executive Council's assessment, the rate of inflation at the end of 1985, provided that systemic solutions and established economic policy are respected, should be lower than it was a year earlier. In this context, it was stressed that inflation in 1984 has not only been halted but is also lower than 1983 and this is a significant result in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The Federal Executive Council believes that one should struggle against unjustified price increases primarily with economic measures, above all by refusing credits and such. The session stressed the significance of a greater sense of responsibility of workers, of management organs, and of sociopolitical communities when making decisions on prices on the basis of the law on the social price control.

The council also discussed the power situation in the country and noted that it was necessary to achieve an energy savings of about 10 percent. The council believes this could be achieved in the present situation and thus restrictions in the power supplies avoided. All power-producing installations have taken emergency measures to systematically maintain equipment to ensure regular supplies of power to the industry and the population.

It was stressed in particular that miners and coal mines and power-producing organizations are achieving above average production despite adverse weather conditions. In order to activate fuel-oil fired thermal power plants, the Federal Executive Council approved the import of 100,000 metric tonnes of fuel oil while resources for the imports of crude oil in the first quarter of the year have also been ensured. If necessary, imports of power will also be ensured.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed our country's international position and foreign political activity and the implementation of the assessments and stands of the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium of 5 December 1984 and, in this context, the tasks and activity of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal organs. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, submitted the report on the current foreign political activity of our country.

Within the framework of its jurisdiction, the Federal Executive Council will commit itself to having the relations of comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and all countries further strengthened on the lasting foundations of the policy of nonalignment.

What is of particular significance is the further elaboration of cooperation with nonaligned countries to strengthen joint activities and search for solutions to the most important problems of international political and economic relations. In this connection, the council also discussed some specific actions by nonaligned countries which will be forthcoming in the next period. The council also stressed the significance of developing relations and expanding cooperation with neighbors and other European countries by which Yugoslavia makes its specific contribution to the positive processes in reducing tension in this part of the world.

Special attention was also paid to the economic relations and cooperation between our country and other countries, in particular nonaligned and developing countries, as well as to making our economy capable of a broader opening to the world and fuller participation in the international division of labor. The Federal Executive Council charged federal organs with preparing a global strategy of international economic relations for our country, determining a concrete program of their tasks in further strengthening the international position of Yugoslavia and cooperation with all partners in the world, in particular in the sphere of economic relations, as well as with working on specific issues in individual spheres which the council will debate.

The Federal Executive Council endorsed the activity so far of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in implementing our country's foreign political activity and laid down the guidelines for future activity.

The Federal Executive Council also established the platform in connection with the forthcoming visit by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to France.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL DENOUNCES PRICE INCREASES

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[Stjepan Rajkovic report]

[Excerpts] The drastic increase in the prices of many products was the most unpleasant present to the citizens for the New Year 1985. Is this in conformity with the agreed policy on prices, what do the trade unions think about it and what will this organization do about it, for these prices hurt the standard of living of the working people most? This is what we asked Lazar Zaric, member of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, who is responsible for prices in this organization.

"I think, and this is the position of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, that what is just happening with prices is not in conformity with the agreed policy nor with the resolution for 1985, which envisages a bridling of the inflation. It therefore undermines one of the basic aims of the present policy. All the increases at the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 constitute a direct blow to the stabilization and the living standard of workers. Therefore the trade unions are expressing their own concern and preparing certain actions."

What is the Cause of Disturbances?

"The causes are various. Some prices must be adjusted, but not so precipitously. The majority of the prices that have just been increased -- of electricity, water, crude oil, meat, milk, the increase in taxes and communal services dues -- is within the power of the sociopolitical communities, the communes, provinces, republics, and the Federal Executive Council. It seems that they have used their power, increased prices, and seriously provoked associated labor to follow them with all the other prices that are in its power: textiles, leather, footwear, manufactured goods, and all other consumer and other goods."